

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1797.

PRAGUE, March 9.

THE transportation of provisions and warlike stores, for the armies of the Rhine, contiguous without intermission, and the preparations announce, that they will be, during the present campaign, in a respectable situation; so much so, that they will be able to oppose without much difficulty, any attacks the enemy may make on them, notwithstanding the considerable reinforcements these armies have detached for Italy.

VIENNA, March 11.

Our court will now, it is said, no longer receive any English subsidies. This report has given occasion to many conjectures; but at present it requires further confirmation.

Field-marshal Wurmser is arrived here.

It appears to be confirmed, that the Venetians will make a common cause with the Austrians; on which account the Venetian envoy, Grimani, has frequent conferences with our minister baron Thugut.

The archduke will still retain the chief command of the army on the Rhine; and all dispatches from it, will in consequence be sent directly to him.

Besides the army of the archduke, which, in the whole will be reinforced to 120,000 men, a corps of reserve, of 25,000 men, will be formed in Carinthia and Carniola, which should necessarily require, will march at the first orders from the archduke.

It appears now decided, that his royal highness the archduke Charles, is to preserve the chief command of the army of the Rhine; but as this prince is to command in person, the army of Italy, his orders will be transmitted to field-marshal baron Mack, who will communicate them to the army.

A corps of 1500 cavalry, part of which have already passed this city from Moravia and Bohemia on their way to the army of Italy; and the remainder of the Vienna volunteers are to proceed to-day for the same army. When all the reinforcements destined for that army arrive, it will amount to 120,000 men.

We are now employed in the exchange of the garrison of Mantua, and to this effect, a great number of French prisoners are on their march from Austria to France. The Vienna volunteers are already exchanged.

General prince of Waldeck, who is to have the chief command of the Portuguese troops, is to receive from the court of Portugal an entertainment of 30,000 florins, and a considerable pension.

The French have lately attempted the passage of Piava, in the environs of Lovadino, but were repulsed with the loss of 1200 men.

LONDON, April 3.

The philosopher's stone, so much sought by crazed chymists for several centuries, was thought to possess the power of converting every thing into gold. It has never been found that this notable discovery has been made, but Mr. Pitt may boast that he has made very great progress in the art of transmutation, as he has very dexterously converted almost all the gold of this country into paper.

The prospect of an expedition to the coast of Spanish America gives much satisfaction to a number of army and navy contractors, who in calculating their profits set no value on the shedding of human blood. They think only of yellow coin, not of the yellow fever.

Should the emperor Paul join the new partition confederacy against Germany, he will afford a melancholy illustration of a fact which ought to be particularly impressive on the people of this country, that it is not a change of men, but of measures which benefits a nation.

BOSTON, May 22.

Captain Hooper, arrived here yesterday, spoke three days since with captain Harris, of the ship Aliator, 33 days from Liverpool, for Portsmouth, who informed him, that the British cabinet had sent off another special minister to the French Executive Directory, charged with very important dispatches; but that the flag was not permitted to be acknowledged. This article, we think, needs some support—as the English papers on board captain Harris must be as late as to April 14, and her arrival is expected to have been made yesterday, it is probable the next eastern mail will bring an elucidation of this business, and much other fresh foreign information.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Sir John Wentworth, lieutenant-governor, of Nova-Scotia, its dependencies, &c. has issued a proclamation dated the 23d of March, authorising the importation of the following articles into that province, viz. tanning, plank, staves, heading boards, or squared timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, barley, or grain of any sort, by British

subjects and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects and navigated according to law, from the 31st of March to the 31st of July, of which all persons whatever are hereby required to take notice.

A packet boat, of 35 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the season, between Oswego and Niagara.

By the new post-office law the post road westward is to be continued from Canandaigua to Niagara.

DISPATCH.

Colonel William Colbreath, sheriff of Herkimer, left Albany a few days since, on board a vessel for this city, where he arrived, and staid a day and a half, and then returned to Albany; having performed a journey in little more than four days of 330 miles.

The Directory have published an exhortation to the people on the subject of the ensuing elections. The following is the most interesting paragraph we find in it.

Be equally cautious in giving your votes to those who wish for the restoration of the ancient system, and those who are averse to order and government of any kind. Both parties are equally strenuous to subvert the republic—the one for the restoration of monarchy, and the other for the restoration of anarchy. In both cases, civil war, and the most dreadful convulsions, would be the unavoidable consequences of injudicious choice.

The brig Peace, captain Allen, of Providence, from Dover to Surinam, worth 25,000 dollars, has been seized and condemned at Cayenne, on pretence of being bound from an English port.

The brig Nancy, captain Ellison, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cowes, near Portsmouth, in England, by whom we have been favoured with the London Star, of March 28, 29, and April 1.

On the receipt of these papers, which are no later than the accounts via Boston, our first researches were to ascertain whether the Hamburg account, respecting Mr. Pinckney, &c. was mentioned, but our search was vain.

A Vienna article, of March 15, says, the emperor of Russia has declared in favour of the Germanic empire.

The new loan to the emperor was in debate in the house of commons, March 31, but no decision entered into.

At London, April 1, consols were at 50½ money—50½.

May 25.

By the ship General Wayne, 40 days from Bourdeaux, a file of The Post Boy of the Armies, and General Bulletin—a Paris paper, as late as the 30th of March, is received—extracts from which follow.

PARIS, March 26.

We read in several public papers, that general Buonaparte has obtained a signal victory over the archduke Charles, 10,000 Austrians were killed and taken on the field of battle. This news has been received from Kellermann, who learnt it by a courier from Buonaparte.

Not wishing to doubt the authenticity of this news, we only remark, that it is surprising the Directory have not received any intelligence respecting it. The official journals make no mention of this victory.

We are assured that a conference for peace has taken place between general Clarke and the marquis de Lucchesini. The friends of humanity must wish success to this negotiation.

Letters from Bayonne mention, that the English have taken nine Spanish vessels richly laden, three of which were brought into Gibraltar, and six into Lisbon. One of the vessels was from Manila, with a valuable cargo of muslins.

March 27. The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the archduke Charles, has not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian ambassador at Paris. The Directory anxiously wait for official details.

March 28. In a letter from general Buonaparte, dated March 17, head quarters at Valdasong—he mentions having on the 16th of March taken from the Austrian army 6 pieces of cannon, 1 general, several officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant-general Kellermann had received several strokes of a sword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his usual courage.

March 29. Thomas Paine left this city about the 1st inst. on his return to America. His departure will be no great loss to France, although several enthusiasts say, they admire his writings, though they do not understand them. His last publication was against our constitution, to show that it was not democratic enough.

The choice of elections is terminated. The primary assemblies have placed their confidence in men recommended for their integrity and knowledge.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated March 25, 1797.

"Yesterday strong reports and indeed publications were circulated, of Prussia having joined France with 60,000 troops; and that the emperor had in consequence concluded peace. It proves, however, to be nothing more than a development of the secret articles of the treaty of Basle, in 1793, between Prussia and the republic, by which the former, it seems has guaranteed to the latter the possession of Belgium, the independence of Holland, the establishment of the stadtholder in some parts of Germany, after retaining a few of its provinces for himself. It is supposed that the knowledge of these articles will draw Russia into hostilities against Prussia and France; whether or no, it may not contribute to a general peace is matter of speculation.

"Every thing remains here much as it did; the credit of the bank paper remains unimpaired; the minister and parliament are still engaged in very important inquiries into the finances of the country, and though every thing is certainly very critical, and a change of ministry with many other measures are talked of, yet the government seems strongly supported, nor do I see much probability of either taking place."

May 25.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the senate, in a body, waited on the president of the United States, at his house, when the vice-president presented the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the session:

SIR,

THE senate of the United States, request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail, you have given in your speech to both houses of congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in conveying it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendence of our national faith, honour, and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing those desirable objects, by amicable negotiation, with the French republic. This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success when fairly, candidly, and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon, and we trust the French republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences, with that republic by negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our nation. And you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceable dispositions, it is our firm belief that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self-respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French republic by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe; the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to our attention effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing for convoys, or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by revising the militia laws, and fortifying, more

completely, our ports and harbours—will meet our consideration under the influence of the same just regard for the security, interest and honour, of our country, which dictated our recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous, as those you state, of our own citizens, converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow-citizens, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the senate believe that the prosperity and happiness of our country do not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety as well as necessity of enabling the executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourse, as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the executive, in whom the constitution has placed the powers of negotiation.

We learn with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A government chosen by the people for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all nations, a sacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the rights of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your administration the support of the national legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your administration of it cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good citizen.—And the senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the constitution and government of their country, and as they hold themselves responsible to their constituents, their consciences, and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, so highly injurious to the honour, safety, and independence of the United States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect union with yours, in this public manner to declare that we believe the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, and that those internal regulations which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain untarnished, the honour, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country; to acquire and establish which, in connexion with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a part of your life.

To aid you in the honourable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves, Sir, that the proceedings of the present session of congress will manifest to the world that although the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French, and all other nations, and expect the same in return.

If a sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace, shall influence their councils, which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preserved.

But if we are so unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between nations shall be rejected.—The determination "not to surrender in any manner the rights of the government," being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our country, shall, by us, be steadily and inviolably supported.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

To which the president made the following
REPLY:

Mr. Vice President, and
Gentlemen of the Senate,

IT would be an affectation in me to dissemble the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the senate of the United States, enhances, in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and an affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in union, that I cannot but believe them to be the rational result of the understandings, and the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the present state of the nation.

While such principles and affections prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge, that our country has no essential injury to apprehend, from any pernicious appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate with sincerity, our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

A gentleman at Philadelphia, for whose correspondence we have reason to be thankful, mentions, in his letter of yesterday, that the commissioners appointed under the treaty with Great-Britain, proceeded, on Thursday last, to choose the fifth commissioner by ballot, and the votes being between Mr. Ames and Mr. Gilmard, the latter was chosen.

A gentleman who arrived in the General Wayne, from Bordeaux, observes.—That the late election has closed in the choice of such men as will use their influence to restore a good understanding between France and America. This circumstance was thought to be pleasing to a large majority of that nation, who, they say, must now look to moderate legislators for justice and protection.—Americans must be highly pleased at this event—it looks pacific.

May 29.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

The storm that happened on Saturday evening, was one of the most awful and tremendous that we remember ever to have experienced, and could not fail to impress the mind with dread and horror. The explosions of lightning and thunder, succeeded each other with such rapidity, that scarcely an interval of an instant was observable between them; and the sharpness of the lightning and excessive violence of the thunder, joined with torrents of rain and hail, made the scene, while it lasted, undescribably fearful. Two houses at Fell's Point, near the Methodist meeting-house, were struck by the lightning, and considerably injured. There is something extremely singular and astonishing in the progress and effects of the electric matter in both instances. One of the houses is the residence of a Mr. Mouchette: The lightning appears to have fallen on the chimney, the top of which it threw down, and immediately to have divided into two streams; one of them, descending the chimney, pierced the roof, passed into the upper room, through the ceiling, and issued through a pane of glass, which it so completely shattered, that not a particle was left in the glass.

The other stream ran from the chimney along the edge of the roof to the corner, where it tore off a great number of the shingles; from this part it changed its course, ran across the gable end, (which it injured greatly by bulging it considerably outward) till it reached a tin water spout on the opposite corner; passing down the spout to its extremity, which was about three or four feet from the ground, it again divided into three other streams; one continued down to the earth, passing through a tub that was placed under the spout, forced the water entirely out of the tub, and made a hole in the bottom of it.—A second stream darted through the brick wall about two or three feet from the floor; a third passed the same wall, below the other, and in its way tore the wash board entirely to pieces. A gentleman and lady were sitting in the room at tea, the table close to the wall where the lightning entered; the lady, extremely alarmed, had just placed her cup upon the table, her hand resting in contact with it. The gentleman had risen from his chair, and had rested his hand upon that which the lady was sitting on, endeavouring to encourage her against the apprehensions under which she laboured. In this situation, the higher stream of the two last traced, struck the chair on which she was sitting—split the bottom to pieces—passed up the back, which it also shattered—struck the gentleman's hand, which it bruised and swelled considerably—flew from thence across the table, and in its way broke the cup, against which the lady's hand rested, to pieces!!! A more miraculous escape from the fatal violence of this irresistible element, was never perhaps known; and how they escaped, that almighty power, whose will directs its course alone can tell. It is doubtless one of those merciful interventions which now and then occur, to warn us of our subjection to, and dependence on, the infinite power and infinite goodness of God, and of our duty towards him.

Perhaps no fact or experiment could more clearly demonstrate the great utility of metallic conductors, for the prevention of those mischiefs and damages to which houses are liable from lightning, than the course which the second principal stream took, from the corner of the roof to the water spout on the opposite side of the gable end. Without doubt it was attracted by the metal of which the spout was made.

When we have it so much in our power to direct the course of lightning, through means of the well-known property in metals, to attract and conduct it, and to prevent thereby all risk and danger, it is surprising that so few houses are provided with conductors. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants will pay proper regard to this matter. Four instances, at least, of houses struck by lightning, have happened in this city within a few days; and if no life has been lost, it could only happen through the divine mercy.

The other house that was affected by the lightning on Saturday, was that of a Mr. Harrison, on the Point, which is distant about eighty or a hundred yards from the Mr. Mouchette's. A flash entered at a window above, and destroyed twelve panes of glass. A woman, at the instant that the flash entered, was attempting to let the window down; fortunately, from the position of a bed, she was obliged to stand on one side, and the stream passed immediately before her body, but without striking her.—She fell instantly senseless, but she very soon after recovered. In its way it shattered the moulding of the window. From the window, it appears to have taken its course to the chimney, from the back of which it tore a brick, and hurled it between the bed and facing bottom, where it was found.

A branch of the same stream seems to have entered a window of the lower room where the family were collected—shattered the glass, and knocked down all that

were in the room. Happily none were materially injured. To the senses, the room at the moment of the explosion, seemed filled with fire.

May 31.

We have accounts from New Orleans of a late date, which state, that the Spanish governor there has prohibited the running the line, according to treaty with the United States, until the settlers under the Spanish titles shall be confirmed in their possessions.

Annapolis, June 1.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INSPECTOR, No. XIV.

—Liberius R.

Dixero quid, si forte jactas: hoc mihi juris
Cum venia dabis.

Hon.

THERE is scarcely any man so perfectly free from emotions of vanity, or so careless about the opinion of the world, as to avoid an opportunity of hearing what is said of himself. No person believes himself destitute of merit, or altogether unworthy of praise, and as he is never desirous of concealing his good qualities, he generally wishes to discover what effect the knowledge of them has upon the world. Indeed, if he has reason to suppose that any observation was intended for his hearing, and especially if spoken, knowingly, in his presence, he will regard it either as the meanness of flattery, or the insolence of insult. But when he has sufficient cause to believe the remark was not intended to come within his knowledge, he must naturally conclude, that it is the real opinion of the person who speaks. When a man of acknowledged merit expresses his opinion, in terms of approbation, the person spoken of cannot suppose himself entirely undeserving; and if, on the contrary, a person hears himself censured by the man he respects, he must conclude, that he is guilty of some faults which ought to be corrected.

The Inspector has the singular felicity of hearing almost every observation made upon his performance, and as he is so prudent as to remain unknown, he frequently hears himself condemned or praised, according to the taste of his different readers. Being conscious of this advantage, I enter into all companies, and talk of myself with as much freedom as any other person; by this means I am enabled to discover the opinion of every one with respect to my publication, that is, of those who have taken the trouble to form an opinion. Indeed, I cannot boast of having my ears constantly tickled by hearing my own commendations, as I frequently listen to the most unlimited censure, very liberally bestowed upon me. However, I am as often diverted as mortified at the observations of my sarcastic readers. For men who do not understand will often censure. I have sometimes heard myself condemned for personality, at others, abused as a contemptible blockhead, and very often accused of plagiarising. As I mean not to engage in a justification of myself, I shall not contradict one title of reproach, with which I have been loaded, but shall barely sit down, *verbatim*, some of the most acute and critical observations of my dissatisfied readers; both for my own satisfaction and the amusement of the public.

I was one evening in company with some gentlemen of the above description, and conversation being rather dull, one of them introduced the subject of my publication, by "wondering who the Inspector was!" As none of us gave him a satisfactory answer, he proceeded—"I think it the most puerile contemptible performance that ever disgraced a news-paper. What he means by some of his papers, we can be at no loss to determine, as they are evidently pointed at some private individuals, but he has not wit enough to make his characters fit, and has not drawn a single portrait, that has even the most distant resemblance to the original. This shews at once the badness of his disposition, and the contemptibleness of his talents, as it is plain he wishes to assassinate the reputation of individuals, if the barrenness of his brain did not check the asperity of his disposition.—As to his philosophy and morals, I wonder at the impudence of the man; in setting himself up as censor of the times. I am sure the town stands in no need of his instruction, nor of any other person's, being fully capable of conducting themselves without any guide. I rather suspect the Inspector himself wants some wholesome advice, and if I could actually discover who is the author, I would, out of pure generosity, persuade him to decline the office he has imprudently taken upon himself, as his publication clearly demonstrates to every reader, that his abilities are inadequate to the task. If the poor fellow means only to amuse us, he certainly deserves credit for the goodness of his intentions. But he is most wofully disappointed in his expectations, as I am confident no person of *true taste* ever read one of his numbers. All my knowledge of him, or his performance, is derived from conversing with persons, who, merely out of curiosity, have perused some of his pieces. They told me, that some of his papers they could not rightly comprehend; as there are blanks left, which they supposed rendered it unintelligible, though very suspicious. Now, as to this custom of leaving blanks, I think it highly improper. They say it is customary, but I must believe it a bad custom. For he may, by leaving these blanks, frequently abuse every one in town, without any person's being able to discover his intention. Some of my friends have told me that he imitated a book called the Spectator, and I believe the fact is so. For although I never read the Spectator, yet I am certain the Inspector could not write, without stealing from some author."

My inquisitorial companion having at length exhausted his stock of ideas, ended his learned and sage criticism. When he began, I must confess I felt myself in an awkward situation, being so much abused to my face; but before he had half finished, I found it more difficult to refrain from laughter, than to conceal my merriment. Most of the company joined with the critic, in censuring my poor Inspector, and applauded the justness and sagacity of his observations. Finding no one disposed to justify or excuse my performance, I suffered them to enjoy their opinions without molestation, and neither contradicted their assertions, nor found fault with the rules of their criticism.

I have generally found those who are wise only in their own opinion, condemn *in toto* every performance which they are either unwilling to examine, or incapable of comprehending. I am not so vain of my abilities, as to suppose the Inspector perfectly free from faults, and that every criticism is ungenerous and ill-founded. When I hear a man of real information, and sound judgment, criticising upon my publication, I always listen with the greatest attention. And I have generally had the satisfaction of finding, that although I have fallen into errors, I am not altogether blameable or contemptible. Nor does the witty observations of my censorious readers by any means discourage me, when, by their own acknowledgment, they often condemn without examination, or at least without understanding. It was really diverting to hear their various conjectures on my first appearance, and their anxiety to discover "who was the author of the Inspector"—as if it was impossible to estimate, justly, the merit of the work, without being personally acquainted with the author.—After this uneasiness was a little worn off, they fell to abusing Mr. Inspector without ceremony.—How long this rage for unqualified censure will last, I am at a loss to determine; but the Inspector will regard it as a special favour, if these sagacious critics will continue to criticise as long as he continues to write.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a single man, who writes a good hand, understands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to such an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th of January last, a negro girl called TRACE, she is about eighteen years of age, has a smooth face, small eyes, white teeth, flat nose, and no breasts, and is not very black; she was raised in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was seen there since the left me. Mr. JOHN BAICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps she has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-House.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

Lewis Neth,

Has imported in the ships Montezuma and Adriana, from London,

A general assortment of Goods

Suited to the present and approaching season—Amongst them are a number of

Fashionable Fancy Articles.

All of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, 24th May, 1797.

THE sale of the books of the late THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; deceased, being finished, on Wednesday the seventh of June next, will commence the sale of the residue of his personal property, consisting of a number of country born negroes, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten pounds, on the purchaser's entering into bond with approved security.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining at Piscataway, April 1, 1797.

MR. WILLIAM M'CAUSLAND, merchant, Piscataway. Wm. Armstrong, cooper, at Johnson's Mill. Capt. John Smith, 2. Mr. David Hare, Mat-tawoman. Mr. George G. Burras, Piscataway. Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; Charles county. Mr. James Kel-lin, Piscataway. P. G. county, State Maryland. Mr. Walter Smith, Charles county. Miss Sarah Harris, near Piscataway. Thos. H. Marshall, Esq; near Piscataway. Mr. Wm. Hughes, Charles county. Nicholas Young, Esq; near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they request all those indebted to them for professional services to call on either of them, or Mr. JONN OWEN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY.

J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th instant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 8th day of June next, by virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honourable the judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALS, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 17, 1797.

JAMES MACKUBIN

Hath received,

By the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY general assortment of seasonable Goods, among which are, silks of different lengths, and fein twine, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or at the usual credit, to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, May 15, 1797.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county will attend at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 5th day of June next, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property in this county since their meeting in June last, and that they will continue until the 21st day of the said month.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

April 17, 1797.

THE parish of WILLIAM and MARY, in Charles county, is now vacant, the vestry are desirous of employing a minister of the Protestant episcopal church, and will receive applications until the first of July next.

By order,

THOMAS HARRIS, Register.

Charles county, May 10, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th day of April last, negro NATT, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, small crooked legs, and long feet, his upper fore teeth broad, and shows them when spoken to with a most obsequious grin, his under fore teeth are wanting; he had on a dark cloth jacket, breeches of the same, with blue waistbands; he may, however, have changed his cloathing. He will probably make for Baltimore or Annapolis, or may be lurking about a Mr. Thomas Lane's, near Mount Pleasant ferry, where he has a brother, a free negro. Whoever delivers said fellow to me, near Bladensburg, shall have the above reward, with reasonable expences, or if committed to gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JAMES WARING:

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, three negroes, two men and one woman, one committed on March 12th, by the name of DICK, who says he belongs to Mr. JOHN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county. One committed on April 18th, by the name of ZELIM, a French negro, who says he belongs to Mr. NICHOLAS FEBRUARY, of George town, near the Federal City; his cloathing is a short blue upper jacket, brown under jacket and trousers. And RACHEL, committed on April 19th, who says she formerly belonged to Mr. THOMAS FREEMAN, but was sold to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of London county; her cloathing is a calico gown, a calico shawl, and blue under petticoat. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.

April 22, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GOTLOVE STERNBACK, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 23, 1797.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of JOHN HALKERSTONE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH HALKERSTONE, Admtr.

Upper-Marlborough, April 5, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the Bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient route from the Federal city or Alexandria to Balton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Imported Millinery

Of the latest and most elegant fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

HAS the honour of acquainting the ladies, she has imported in the Montezuma, from London, part of her spring patterns, amongst which are, the Jockey, Caroline, and Telegraphie bonnets; also, the elegant full dress cap, as worn the queen's birth night, 16th January last. Likewise received, by the Patrioten, from Liverpool, a handsome collection of ostrich and fancy feathers. Mrs. Williams will shortly receive the remainder of her spring patterns from a different milliner in London, that the ladies may have a greater choice of variety. She being determined to spare no pains or expence to merit a continuance of commands from the ladies of this city and the country adjacent. By the Adriana (daily expected) she will receive a very handsome collection of silk goods, also every article used in the making of millinery.

Ladies at any distance sending their orders in writing will be served same as if present, and the articles forwarded with the utmost care, by land or water carriage.

The ladies are most respectfully informed, no abatement will be made from the price asked, or can any article of millinery be returned or exchanged.

London millinery Store, Lemmon-street, first street above Gay-street, nearly opposite South street, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 3, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when the left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of coarse white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

Duvall & Rigby,

BEG leave to inform the public, and their friends, that they have taken the house lately occupied by Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, in Cornhill-street, where they have just received, and offer for sale, a genteel assortment of GOODS, suited to the present season; they have also an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reduced prices for cash.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover &c. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto; and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the news-papers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a fresh assortment of Gold, Silver, and Gilt warranted WATCHES, Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys, with a variety of other articles in his line.

He likewise carries on the Silver-smith's business, in all its branches.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robinson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one-half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he hammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their drefs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel; and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

Will cover this season, at West river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, READY CASH; or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the first day of October next,

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor Stone's high bred imported horse PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Esq's. well known horse BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horse TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TARKER's imported horse OTHELLO, his great great-grand-dam by the imported horse OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for those mares with which the colt is sent, and for others at three shillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overseer, who will superintend, but not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

At the same place will cover the well known coach horse HARDY, now rising ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is sent with the mare, or six dollars if paid by the first day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure foal getter) will also cover at the same place, at six dollars sent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the first day of October next.

Good pasturage for mares, but none will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

April 25, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky build; her clothing is a calico gown, brown stuff petticoat, and white linen apron. Her owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

Anne Arundel county, April 8, 1797.
By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered.

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH WILKINSON, }

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such concerns, on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees.

J. T.
J. W.

Bank of Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorized by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned day of June.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL, } Directors,
JOHN MASON, }

April 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be collected either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.